

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1916

**BELIEVES IRELAND WILL GAIN
AUTONOMY FOR SERVICES OF HER
SONS IN CAUSE OF THE ALLIES****British Journalist Tells
Waterbury Churchmen
England Has Never Realized
Irish Problem.**

"England has never fully understood the political solution of the Irish problem and is only now beginning to get at the bottom of it; and I think that recognition of Ireland in some way or other, probably in the form of an autonomy will follow the war, thereby perfecting the completion of a permanent friendship between England and the United States," said S. K. Ratcliffe, of London, speaking before the Men's league of the Second Congregational church of Waterbury, Conn., Wednesday night.

It was the tenth annual banquet of the league and upwards of 200 members were present. W. H. Hitchcock, president of the league, presided, and Arthur Reed Kimball was toastmaster. The following were seated at the head table: Charles P. Kellogg, Eugene Kerkar, Dr. Frank J. Erbe, Rev. H. B. Sloan, Rev. Robert E. Brown, S. K. Ratcliffe, Arthur Reed Kimball, Aaron A. Benedict, Rev. Grove F. Elkins, of Middlebury; William H. Davis, Herbert J. Wilcox, Richard Burnap, Dr. William B. Brewster and Darragh Delaney.

S. K. Ratcliffe, the speaker of the evening, is an international journalist of wide experience and has done much of his work in Europe. He is the subject of his address was "Nationalism and Internationalism."

"I believe that we have been thinking much too easily of this great question of nationality," he said in opening, "and of things that do not correspond to the facts of the world as they exist. Nationality is not ancient by any means, in fact, it is comparatively new, speaking in the broad sense it is under a century old. Nationality was not the idea before those who fought in the French and American revolutions; rather their ideas and aspirations were the rights of men and liberty."

"The nineteenth century of Europe could be described as the 'age of nationalism.' After the Napoleonic wars the powers that were set to work not to right the wrongs of those wars or settle the peace of Europe, but to build up again the royal houses and imperial governments upon the old dynastic ideas. This continued until 1848 and 1849 when all the royal and imperial and despotic powers of Europe came to life again. It had not been for the failure of the French national and democratic movement at that time the development of Europe would have been vastly different and it would have very likely been impossible for Europe to be plunged into such a disastrous war as it is to-day. In 1848 and 1849 there was built up an idea of state power directly opposed to national self-consciousness."

"There is a lot of loose talk in England to-day about regarding the establishment of a Europe along international lines. There doesn't seem to be anything particularly sacred about nationality as the basis of government. Nationality and nationalism may be of great good when working smoothly, but is perverted. In a sense it cannot be eliminated and is fundamental in us. The world will not stand idly by and let the suppression of these ideas and traditions inherent in us."

"In my own country the Irish and Welsh have helped us materially in our national problem. We have to realize where we go to Canada and some of our other colonies, though, that the British empire is the Scott's empire and we Southern Englishers have got to realize that we are a conquered race. England has never fully understood the political solution of the Irish problem and it is only now beginning to get at the bottom of it; and I think that recognition of Ireland in some way or other, probably in the form of an autonomy, will follow the war, thereby perfecting the completion of a permanent friendship between England and the United States."

The speaker was interrupted during the above paragraph by repeated and hearty applause. It was the only time during the address that he was forced to stop while he received the approval of his audience. He continued:

"Every one seems to be thinking of what will happen when the war is over. Before this great war no one would ever have believed that a holocaust on such a scale as this could spread over the face of Europe. Are we going to move toward a greater international understanding, or is the war going to end with the remaking of international lines and the increasing of competitive animosity between the nations of the world? There former possibility is there. We feel and realize that when the world is in a war of material force which are the greatest enemies of the idea of human life."

"I see with deep regret the starting of a current to establish the commercial status of England by putting into effect a stiff and vindictive protective tariff. This, to my mind, is a false doctrine and I can't see how any nation can hope for peace—even for a comparatively temporary peace by so doing."

"If this war doesn't teach us anything but that we have gone too far back to where we were before it and proceed along the same lines, only a little more stringently, then all these lives will have been spent in vain. If, as we are now, we must have the internationalism of the world and must co-operate and all have something in common together, I can believe that the immeasurable cost of this war has not been paid in vain."

"The people who have sacrificed so much will see to it that this thing will not happen again; and when those numberless legions of glorious men return to France and those of men of all walks of life who have been fighting for England also return to their native parts, they, at least, will be sure that their children will be saved from another catastrophe and also the rest of posterity."

**WATERBURY COPS
65 YEARS OLD
START TRAINING****Prof. Nelson, Old Time Boxing Instructor Finds Them Eager.**

(Special to The Farmer)

Waterbury, March 24.—The eagerness with which the men of the department have displayed in the gymnasium is wonderful. I am determined to give them and the city the best that is in me, and the men on the other hand are working under my direction with a determination that does credit to themselves and to those who furnished them the opportunity that comes to few policemen.

In speaking of the enthusiasm which the men have shown in entering into the class, Prof. Nelson said that he was surprised as well as pleased. "Not one complaint has been made. The class yesterday morning and the one I drilled yesterday afternoon did splendidly. Not only that but some of the men have asked if it would be all right to report with a class every day, and I promptly told them they were welcome to come at every possible opportunity."

"Can you imagine two or three men who are about sixty-five years old, who have worked every day since they were boys, coming to me and saying they wanted to go in with the rest of them because they realized it was to their advantage? These men had a good excuse to offer for not attending the classes, and I consider that when men of this age as they will give up their own time and come down here to mingle with men who compared to them are but youngsters, it proves that this thing is not considered lightly at all by the men."

"It has been said that I had a hard job in front of me but I say frankly that the classes compare favorably to the best that I have drilled. Some of them are out of condition now, but as they all know one another they don't mind how they look physically. When a few days have passed they will begin to feel and look different, and probably won't mind having a few spectators present. But for the present their willingness and determination to get all the good out of the thing should convince anyone that a little secrecy is worth more than a little of unpleasant notoriety."

**Dutch Ship Owners
Profit By Great War**

The Hague, Netherlands, March 24.—The latest dividend declarations by Dutch shipping companies afford striking testimony to the enormous profits which these concerns are making as a result of the naval war and the resultant shortage in the world's mercantile fleet. Messrs. Solleveld van der Meer and Th. van Hattem's Steamship Co. for instance are distributing 100 per cent out of a total gross profit of \$1,000,000, which compares with only 10 per cent for the previous year. The Zeeland Co. has just declared a dividend of 50 per cent, as compared with 10 a year ago; the Triton Co. 40, as against 15; and the Netherlands Lloyd 25, as compared with 5 per cent. Freight rates from the Netherlands East Indies are to be again raised, thus becoming about three times the amount in vogue before the war.

IRISH FLAX DEARER.

Dublin, March 24.—Irish flax shows a remarkable rise in price. The minimum is now two hundred pounds per ton as against eighty pounds per ton before the war. There has been some extension of flax growing under the advice of the Agricultural Department. Flax has been provided in the past only a comparatively small part of the flax used in the linen industries of Belfast. The flax used has been largely imported from Belgium and Russia.

Baron Scarsdale died in London, aged 84.

**TURKISH CROWN
PRINCE KILLED,
OFFICIAL SAYS****Yusuf Assassinated By Order,
Authority on Ottoman
Affairs Asserts.**

Paris, March 24.—The question whether the death of the Turkish Crown Prince Yusuf Izzeddin was suicide or assassination has no longer open to doubt, according to an authority here on Ottoman affairs, who says: "The Prince was assassinated on the first of February in his palace of Zindjir-Coyou by his ordnance officer, Hassan Bey."

"Long before the war," this authority avers, "when Enver Bey succeeded in having a crown council instituted for him, Prince Yusuf was condemned to death. Since the war began he had been more than ever eliminated from all influence."

"When the Sultan fell ill during the summer of 1915, the eventuality of the accession of the Prince pre-occupied the Committee of Union and Progress. His hostility to the war had been unceasing; his accession to the throne meant the opposition of the monarch to the projects of the government and menaced its existence."

"One evening in September the principal leaders of the Committee of Union and Progress were secretly assembled in the house of the Sheikh Uslam, Haidi Effendi. Enver Bey, Talaat Pasha, Bedri Bey, the prefect of Police, Hussein Djahid, Vice President of the Chamber, and Behaeddine Chakir, private physician of the Prince were present. Hussein Djahid called attention to the difficulty of Turkey's situation at the time, deprived of all means of renewing its supplies of ammunition and consequently anxious as to the developments of the Dardanelles campaign. In the midst of the discussion he pointed out the presence on the throne of a Prince known to have been opposed to the war might be useful in obtaining a favorable peace from the Allies. Others present expressed the same view. It raised a lively opposition, voiced by Enver Pasha. To leave the way to the throne to Yusuf might result in giving the Committee a master, he argued. The second heir, Prince Wahid Eddin, he observed, nourished no better sentiments toward the Committee, but it was impossible to suppress everyone in the palace and the death of Yusuf Izzeddin must certainly prove a salutary lesson."

"The deliberation separated without taking a decision but they met again at the same place a few days later when four determined voices called for the death of Prince Yusuf; they prevailed over all resistance, but left the date for the execution to turn of events. Thereupon came the Bulgarian accord with Turkey and intervention at the side of the Allied empire, followed by the evacuation of the Gallipoli peninsula by the Entente Allies. The time was considered propitious and on the first of February the prince was assassinated in his palace of Zindjir-Coyou by his ordnance officer, Hassan Bey."

"When the certificate appeared there were no names of foreign doctors signed and those of Turkish nationality were all affiliated with the government with Enver Bey or with the Committee of Union and Progress. "Prince Wahid Eddin, the new heir to the throne must by this time know what is current information in Constantinople now; that Yusuf was assassinated, and that he was assassinated by order. The day of his condemnation is known as well as the house where the verdict was rendered and the names of those who were present."

**AMERICAN WOMEN WORK TO
FOUND SCHOOLS FOR AID
FOR CRIPPLED VETERANS****More Than \$40,000 Sub-
scribed to Help Maimed
Soldiers in Europe Earn
Livelihood.**

(Special to The Farmer.)

New York, March 24.—The shots fired at Louvain, Liege, Antwerp and Verdun echo round the world because every one hears of the suffering they cause. But there are other shots fired in the great war around fortresses and cities. Those shots caused some maimed and broken men, discharged from the hospital to make room for a fresh batch of wounded to make away with himself because there is no way he can see to find a living. It is to give crippled men the means of life that the American committee for training in suitable trades the maimed soldiers of France has been formed with Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies as chairman.

"More men than any records show have committed suicide because on returning to their villages they found nothing to do, the injuries they have received making it impossible for them to return to their old trades," Mrs. Baylies said at the Plaza hotel, where the committee has set up headquarters.

"It seems terrible, doesn't it, when \$10 will train a man in a new trade, one which he can pursue in spite of his hurts. "Our plan is to establish trade schools. There are eleven in France now, nine opened by the French government, two by the French committee, of which ours in this country is a branch. Bernard J. Shoninger, former president of the American chamber of commerce in Paris, is head of the committee there, and associated with him are Mark Baldwin, Judge Walter Berry, James Hazen Hyde, Mrs. Edith Wharton and Lawrence Beebe. Their work is under the patronage of the president of France and of the members of his cabinet and of presidents of chambers of commerce throughout France, all of whom have promised to find work in their various departments and establishments for the graduates of the trade schools."

"The waiting list for these eleven schools numbers about sixty thousand—sixty thousand maimed men waiting eagerly for a chance to learn how to keep bread in their mouths. It is not thought best to have the schools very large, so in the eleven there are not more than eleven hundred men. The trades taught are basket making, bookbinding, carpentry, gardening, glasswork, making instruments, making toys, photography, shoemaking, shorthand, typewriting, tinware and watchmaking."

"The schools are scattered in villages to the end that each man may return as far as possible to the place where he was living when the call came to defend France. The French government gives the houses in which to hold the school, and so public spirited are the people that the villagers are eager to have their very best houses taken."

"We aren't going to have any entertainments over here to raise money. But I am sending out many thousands of appeals and hope to raise \$250,000. We have about \$40,000 now." Contributions of more than \$100 received so far are:

\$5,000—Henry C. Frick.
\$2,500—James A. Scribner, Mrs. W. D. Scribner.
\$2,000—A Friend.
\$1,000—Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. John R. Drexel, A. Friend, Mortimer L. Schiff, A. D. Juillard, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. H. McKim Twombly, Mrs. Edward Breitung, Archer M. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Walter C. Baylies.

\$500—In Memoriam, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hartman K. Evans, Countess de Laugier-Villars, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. E. F. Shepard, Mrs. Robert W. Bliss, Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, Mrs. Jules S. Bach, the Refugees Relief Fund, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Henry E. Huntington.

\$250—A Friend, Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. Ida M. Mason, Mrs. Marshall Field, Henry Sellman.

\$200—Mrs. H. Morton, Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Robbins, Miss Anna Export, Miss Ogden Cutting, Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty, Miss Mary N. Hoffman, Mrs. Charles W. Harkness, Mrs. Frederic F. Durand.

\$150—Mrs. Whitney Warren.

The executive committee in America is composed of Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Joseph H. Choate, Myron T. Herrick, J. W. Riddle, Edmund L. Baylies and Moncure Robinson. Sub-committees have been formed in Washington, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago and Denver.

Four Thousand Bus Drivers At War Front

London, March 24.—More than 4,000 omnibus drivers and conductors and 3,315 cabs and omnibuses have been sent to the front, the annual report of the Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade reveals. It also indicates a big decrease in the number of horse-drawn vehicles, 1,159 vehicles being drawn by horses in 1914 against 3,905 in 1903.

POINTS OF INTEREST

Some splendid bargains are advertised for the Saturday sale at Radford R. Smith's this week. Prints, gingham, cotton cloth, quilts, comforters and sheets as well as hosiery, notions, toys and hardware can be bought at special prices. Don't miss it.

The United States destroyer Rowan was launched at Quincy, Mass.

**OFFICER, ESCAPED
FROM SIBERIA, IS
CAUGHT IN JAPAN****Yokohama, Japan, March 24.—Cap-
tain von Morawek, an Austrian
artillery officer, was arrested here as
he was stepping from the Japanese
steamer Tamba Maru which had just
arrived from Seattle. He was escorted
to the naval station at Yokosuka
for an inquiry by court martial, and
later sent to a detention camp."**

According to the police, the Austrian was traveling under the name of Guegenin, describing himself as a Swiss merchant. Later he admitted his identity as an Austrian officer who was wounded at the front and taken prisoner by the Russians last April. Sent to Siberia, he succeeded in escaping from the concentration camp and making his way through Manchuria, he arrived at Tientsin where he is alleged to have obtained a passport from the acting Swiss consul at that place. He succeeded in returning to Austria, but departed from his country and proceeded to New York by way of Amsterdam. He adopted the name of Guegenin in his mission to the Japanese authorities.

City of Metz To Adopt Baby Found Near War Trench

Metz, Germany, March 24.—A Metz company of reservists—most of them middle aged and the heads of families who recently found a one and a half year old baby boy lying near their trenches in the East, probably left by some mother driven from her home by the Russians in retreating, adopted the infant on sight. The reservists chose the Kaiser's birthday as the opportune time to christen the lad, and bestowed on him the name of Wilhelm Metz. The city of Metz, it is understood, intends officially to adopt the child and provide for its education and rearing.

Caesar Misch Stores
CASH OR CREDIT
Main, Golden Hill and Middle Streets

**A WONDERFUL DISPLAY
of the New Spring Fashions SPECIALLY PRICED for SATURDAY**

It seems as though we must be doing the business of Bridgeport so great have been the crowds here attracted by the very remarkable showing of the spring fashions way ahead of anything else you can find in Bridgeport. To add to the interest we are usual selling better qualities for less money than are procurable elsewhere.

**STUNNING SUIT
STYLES****at the Lowest Prices in the City**

Don't get the idea that our suits are cheap. The price is the only cheap thing about them. Buying here will give you more value than you ever obtained before anywhere.

\$9.98 for women's and misses' \$16.75 new spring suits in all-wool French serge, belted models, white silk collar, full skirt—all new colors.

\$14.98 for women's and misses' \$22.50 all-wool poplin and serge suits, full ripple coat with belt, taffeta trimmed, changeable taffeta linings, new skirt styles. Colors are black, navy, rook, midnight blue and checks.

\$19.98 for women's and misses' \$27.50 new spring suits in taffeta silk and all-wool poplin, combined in black, navy and tan, semi-fitted flare coats, new skirts.

\$24.98 for women's and misses' \$35 suits, every new style in all new materials including all-wool poplins, gabardines, serges, wool velours, etc. in every new shade.

New Fashions in Spring Coats

for women and misses—new 3-4 length models in all-wool poplins. Full belted models, satin and self-striped collars in all the new shades. \$14 value **\$8.95**

White Chinchilla Sport Coats

New belted models, velvet collars and cuffs. \$9 values **\$5.95**

Girls' Spring Coats

New all-wool serge and poplin and gabardine coats in all new colors and checks. \$4.00 values **\$2.95**

Wash Dresses

New colors. \$1.50 values. **98c**

White French Lawn Dresses

Embroidery trimmed. \$3 values **\$1.95**

New Spring Hats

\$1.00 value **79c**

Boys' New Spring Suits

We've gone ahead of anything ever before attempted in a complete and satisfactory showing for boys. \$5.50 values \$5.00 values \$7.00 values \$8.00 values **\$1.95 \$3.95 \$4.95 \$5.95** Others up to **\$10**

Boys' New Hats and Caps. Special

Boys' Spring Blouses **49c** Knee Pants. 75c values. **49c** Boys' Underwear, Stockings, Neckwear, etc.

MEN'S SPRING FURNISHINGS

Specialty priced—Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves—etc.

NEW NECKWEAR

Just received, pure silks, large shapes, good 50c values. Special **29c**

MEN'S SHIRTS

New spring soft and stiff cuff models in madras, figured and plain, silks, silk and linens and crepes. \$1 values **79c** \$1.50 values **95c** \$2 values **\$1.39** \$3 values **\$2.15**

Special Sale of Men's Trousers

New Spring Patterns. \$2 values **95c** \$3.50 values **\$1.95** \$5 values **\$3.95**

New Spring Shoes

for men, women and children—every new style—also oxfords.

**SIXTY YEARS OLD
RUNS FOUR MILES
AT DOUBLE QUICK****Gen. Petain, Defender of
Verdun, Is Active As
Youngest Lieutenant.**

Paris, March 24.—General Henri Petain, the defender of Verdun, is typical of the modern French soldier. He is just sixty. He received his commission as second lieutenant in 1875, and became a captain in 1890, and a colonel in 1900. He was a colonel when the war began and was going to retire.

General Petain first distinguished himself during the retreat from Charleroi in the early days of the war. He became brigadier-general and general of division, and rose rapidly to his present position.

He is a curiously modest man and hates being photographed. He is immensely popular with his men whom he treats as though they were his own children. General Petain is very methodical and weighs his food every day, saying that it is as necessary for officers to be in perfect condition as for race horses. Keeping in condition is his pet mania. He was turned out of a flat which he occupied once because he insisted on taking half an hour's exercise with a skipping rope after his bath every morning.

The result is that General Petain at sixty is as active as the youngest lieutenant in the French army. Quite recently in Champagne he covered four miles at the double quick at the head of a company, and he hides himself on the ease with which he undergoes the same hardships and the same hard work as any man with him.

The General does not believe much in red tape, always wanting to get the most work done in the quickest way. To an officer who asked him to give him a list of the staff, General Petain said, laughing: "I don't need staff officers. The men I want are fellows who can win three-mile races afoot and ride motorcycles over rough ground." There is a legend in the Verdun army that General Petain lived and slept on the carriage of a machine gun during the first ten days of the German offensive late last February.

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The United States destroyer Rowan was launched at Quincy, Mass.

**Our Liberal
Cheerful Credit**

has met every test and meets the requirements of people better than any credit ever devised. No Money Down—\$1.00 A Week.

Men's Hats

New soft shapes in smart colors specially priced. **\$1.50 up**

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